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Governor Smith's First Message.
An experienced legislator, familiar with every detail of the complicated processes by which the statutes of the State are enacted, addressing a Senate and an Assembly controlled by majorities opposed to him in partisan politics, Governor SMITH in his first annual message speaks with assurance of the solution of the problems the State must meet. In his words there is no suggestion of an ambition to dominate the lawmaking department, or hint that its members will for any reason fail to cooperate with each other and with him in performing their essential tasks in the Government.

His confidence is that of a man familiar with the practices of the Legislature, not of one ignorant of its methods. It presupposes a common purpose to serve the State loyally and intelligently, not by the elimination of party politics from public life, but by its restriction to the field wherein it plays a vital part in successful popular rule.

Such an attitude comes naturally to a party man of Governor SMITH's experience and capacity. The relation he seeks to establish—or, perhaps, assumes to be—between the Executive and the Legislature departments would, if maintained, relieve the State of numerous costly contentions which achieve no really desirable purpose and seriously interfere with the orderly transaction of business. Governor SMITH's years in the Assembly taught him that in doing the State's work party lines are frequently ignored or forgotten, and while he is unquestionably ready to be a party man when in his judgment partisanship is desirable, he makes no effort now to intrude partisanship where it would be obviously out of place.

The enumeration of those matters pressing for attention which in Governor SMITH's opinion come under the head of reconstruction makes plain the continuity of our public needs, regardless of the present circumstances. The protection of the injured, the poor, the widow, the orphan, whose misfortunes arise from the misadventures of peace, is not less the duty of the State than the protection of those whose afflictions are directly attributable to war, whose care Governor SMITH catalogues as of a temporary nature. All should be provided for wisely and generously. If the effects produced by war awaken the population to its obligations in this respect, we shall have cause for thanksgiving, not only on behalf of the returning soldiers, but on behalf of posterity generally.

The Governor's list of "permanent problems of reconstruction" is: "The enactment of measures of taxation which will bear equally upon all classes of our people."
"Provision must be made for the production and distribution of the necessities of life so that the people may obtain them at the lowest cost."
"We must enact more stringent and more universal laws for the protection of the health, comfort, welfare and efficiency of our people."
"The problems of finance and banking, as well as the questions of sanitation, unemployment, labor, the position of women in industry, education and military training, need solution as peace measures."

The necessity for such legislation as Governor SMITH suggests in these five sentences was not born of the war, and will not die when the host survivor of the struggle has been happily and prosperously settled in civil life. These problems are indeed permanent, and to their solution the energy, not only of the officials of the State, but of all good citizens, should be directed. Governor SMITH recognizes the utility of numerous non-official agencies for improving the condition of the people, and he urges that they be employed to their utmost capacity to promote the public well-being.

No reader of this message can fail to be impressed with the opportunity the tremendous growth of the community spirit has opened for cooperative effort among all the people for

the common good. The magnificent record that has been made under the impulse of patriotism aroused by the martial requirements of the republic should inspire all of us to preserve this sentiment of unity and apply it in the treatment of civil affairs. If this is the design of the Governor, as we take it to be, the Legislature will undoubtedly meet him half way.

Such a conjunction of labors would not do away with party contests, or rob us of the salutary clash of informed opinion, but it would rid us of much useless tom-tom beating that masquerades as politics.

The Young Nation Teaching the Old—Old China and New America.
The arrival in New York of an embassy from the Chinese Republic, on its way to the Congress of the nations, compels reminiscence. History is often better illuminated by the rays from reflectors than by the first candle light of events.

In the late '30s some American and Scottish merchants organized in China's one open port of Canton the Morrison Education Society. It was named after the great pioneer from England. They called out the young American SAMUEL ROBINSON BROWN, who founded the first school in China for the elementary and systematic study in English of the language, literature and history of the Chinese. After ten years of wonderful success BROWN brought to America three promising Chinese boys—the first seen among us. One, YUNG WING, went through Yale and in after years brought 120 lads to our schools. BROWN, the American schoolmaster abroad, was the van leader of a great host and the leaven of a mighty cause.

One can scarcely conceive of a Chinese republic without these American influences—and we have named only one typical case—which include printing presses that have issued more than a billion of pages, in books, newspapers, tracts and broadsides on every subject of human interest. BROWN was indeed a typical American. Returning from China he became the intellectual founder of the first chartered college for women, at Elmira, N. Y. From 1850 he gave twenty years of educational service in Japan, raising up scores of "intellectuals" in many professions. Verily, his cultured mother, our first hymnist, PHOEBE HINSDALE BROWN, hid her heaven in "three measures of meal." Yet even before BROWN there were the large hearted American merchants in China. Under "the flowery flag" raised at Canton in 1784 the record of these pioneers is one of honesty and generosity.

Now, the Chinese, though slow to change, have illustrated two or three old proverbs of Jesus and one or two of their own. Proud, haughty, even contemptuous of "the outside barbarians," we incline to believe that American willingness to appreciate and go at least half way was more efficacious than European bombardments. The cloak of aloofness, tightly wrapped in a storm, was thrown off in sunshine. From the Continental officer of artillery, Major GRAY, sailing in the ship Empress from New York late in 1783 to raise the Stars and Stripes in China, SAMUEL ROBINSON BROWN, and thence to ANSON BURLINGAME, China gained many friends from America. The remitting of \$13,000,000 of the Boxer indemnity, for the education of Chinese students in America—after cutting down one-half of the mulct which Germany proposed—and the open door policy of John Hay, are but specimen pages in a chronicle of friendship which changed China from an attitude of apparently invincible pride, tending to insolence, into a gladly docile people. It is not Chauvinistic self-conceit but a simple statement of the facts, declared more by the Chinese themselves than by us, that their best and most trusted friend among nations is the United States. Indeed, the full inventory of American altruistic investment in China, schools, hospitals, edifices for humanitarian intent and purpose, and the wealth of devoted manhood and womanhood sent from our homes, would surprise most Americans.

Wisdom is best justified by her own children, and in China's lore is a proverb telling her modern wise men that the young may become teachers of the old. Today there is a new landscape of events, with perspective and opportunity denied to their elders of a half century ago. Within a "cycle of Catyay," that is, sixty years, autocracy and a throne filled by alien conquerors have passed away, and China has become "The Central Asiatic People's country."

Among the monolithic names in the embassy of December, 1913, now with us, one recognizes the alumni of Cornell, Yale, of Columbia and of Harvard, as well as of St. John's (Shanghai) and other American schools in Peking, Fuchow and Chang-shai. In our women's colleges are also Chinese girls whose fathers and grandfathers were taught by Americans. Born of some of the eleven hundred Chinese students who have come to America there are now in the United States little folks in the fourth generation of the culture begun by Americans.

Space prevents us from expanding, by illustration, the truth in the Chinese proverb, Is Asia alone our pupil? Has not Europe profited also from lessons derived from America? Do not her statesmen and the more or less leaderless people turn westward for cheer and inspiration? Again is ancient wisdom justified. Herodotus tells us of the prize offered to him who should first, on a certain day, discern the initial ray of the rising sun. All looked one way except one. The average gazer faced

the direction of the day spring, but the winner, turning to the west, pointed to the beams which had already whitened the summit of a neighboring high tower. Now, if America refuses to be second and so forgets ahead so rapidly and so surely as to be the beacon and high tower of hope to the nations, east and west, what remains for us to be and do?

Let our modest heroes returning from the test of democracy in war tell the reality, even in silence. Do they boast or brag? Not they, for true democracy means the leveling up in things of the spirit. Brotherhood, which is only another name for the rule of the people, and the symbolism of the Stars and Stripes, spells "No-blesse oblige." As surely as under coronet and casque and plume, in the code of knighthood, it was taught that the privileged should be chivalrous and share gifts and the blessings flowing from opportunity with those less favored, so most certainly have the teachings of our fathers, with our favoring environment, raised up a generation of heroes without fear and without reproach. In a word, the Americans of 1914 have demonstrated that democracy, even on a large scale, will work great good for the soul as well as the body.

China does well to come to the land of WASHINGTON, who appointed his friend Major GRAY to raise our flag in China, even in our nation's infant days, for there is no brighter page in our national history than that which records American altruism, national policy and a determination to continue the work of GRAY, ANSON BROWN, BURLINGAME, WILLIAMS, MARTIN, HAY and the mighty host of the unnamed friends of China who have gone from our shores.

Reporter Shakespeare Covers the Inauguration of Al Smith's Dog.
"Caesar's ambition shall be glanced at."

"Pence, ho! Caesar speaks."
"What mean you, Caesar? Think you to walk forth? You shall not stir out of your house to-day."
"Fear him not, Caesar, he's not dangerous."
"Caesar shall forth. The things that threatened me never looked back on my back; when they shall see the face of Caesar they are vanished."
"Caesar, I never stood on ceremonies, yet now they fright me."
"Caesar should be a beast without a heart if he should stay at home to-day for fear."

"Caesar, all hail! Good morning, worthy Caesar! I come to fetch you to the Senate house."
"The Senate have concluded to give, this day, a crown to mighty Caesar."
"If Caesar hide himself, shall they not whisper, 'Lo, Caesar is afraid?'"
"Here will I stand till Caesar pass along, and as a suitor will I give him this."
"It had almost choked Caesar."
"The throng that follows Caesar at the heels of Senators, of Praetors, common suitors, will crowd a feeble man almost to death."

"What means this shouting? I do fear the people choose Caesar for their king!"
"Cassius is a wretched creature and must bend his body if Caesar carelessly but nod on him."
"Another general shout! I do believe that these applauses are for some new honors that are heap'd on Caesar."
"What should be in that Caesar? Why should that name be sounded more than yours?"
"Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed that he is grown so great?"
"It is not Caesar's natural vice to hate one great competitor."
"Caesar and he are greater friends than ever."

"When Caesar says 'Do this,' it is performed."
"You cannot speak of reason to the Dane."
"The games are done and Caesar is returning."
"Here is to Caesar!"
"Most high, most mighty and most puissant Caesar!"

Wanted: A Haunted House.
A peculiar advertisement in the London Times—the summary of it was published on Tuesday in THE SUN—might arouse suspicion in a true detective. "Dark work, Watson," says Holmes, throwing aside the paper. "This call for a haunted house, with ten or fifteen acres of land and within fifty miles of London, hedges evil to some one. Instead of reaching for the black bottle I shall finish the tea provided for us by the good Mrs. Hudson, play something on the violin, smoke a pipe of shag and be off about this business. Do you slip your army revolver in your pocket while I, to escape observation, disguise myself as a defeated Liberal candidate for Parliament. Ah, a cub at the door already! I thought so! Driven by a retired lieutenant of submarines, I can tell that by his peculiar stoop."

Let us, however, throw off the dread of Professor Moriarty and examine the advertisement in the light of recent British history. Who is interested in haunted houses? A tenth of the population of England, to judge from the number of books on spiritualism—or psychic research, as the moderns insist on calling it. The war, for a variety of reasons, has stimulated popular desire to explore beyond the lethal curtain. Hence the call for the haunted house. But why the demand for ten or fifteen acres? Because England has seen at once the need and the possibility of larger food production within the island. It is practicable to till the soil by day and summon spirits by night.

But it must be within fifty miles of London. Well, the prospective lessee is very likely a man who depends for his living on the city. He knows that there is no money in farming the first year or so; and there is no money at all in psychic research unless you commercialize it, and then it usually becomes mere fakery. The former investigator will commute. His ought to be a happy life if the soil is good and the haunt genuine. Returning from London at the close of a profitable day he will sit down to some mutton from his own land, to be followed by a smothered with cream. After that comes a walk in the garden in the long English twilight, and then, indoors, either in the beamed oak library or in the isolated chamber at the end of the left wing, a nice talk with a ghost.

No fidgety relatives will ever intrude upon the peace of this idyllic home, once it becomes well known that it is haunted. No nervous friends will wish themselves upon Squire Spookhunter, even for a week end. None but the brave will deserve his fare. Returning to London on mornings, he will be the popular man in his carriage. A great night, he will say to his envious friends; three moons, a shriek and any number of mutters; and my endive is coming along splendidly.

ARE OUR SHIPYARD MEN SO INEFFICIENT?

One of the Reasons Put Forward for the High Cost of Vessels Built in America Even in Normal Times.
To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: The reason it costs more to build ships in this country than it costs to build them in Great Britain is because our shipyard workmen receive at least double the pay received by British shipyard workmen, and our men are not as efficient as British workmen. The cost of the finished ship, all other things being equal, if American workmen were as efficient as British the difference in the American and British cost of building ships would be at least 10 per cent. more here than there; but it is nearer, in normal times, to from 35 per cent. to 50 per cent., or even more; just now it is 100 per cent. higher here than there. This is of course on the assumption that materials cost the same in each country.

In THE SUN of December 15 "Shipbuilding" writing from Quincy, Mass., the home of the big Fore River Shipbuilding Company, owned by Charles M. Schwab's Bethlehem Steel Company, says in concluding a letter on that subject: "We have to compete with England in many industries, and once the American market is open to her, she will be able to build ships as cheaply as England or any one else." In my judgment, it will take years for the efficiency of American shipyard workmen to average the efficiency of British shipyard workmen, and this on the assumption that men in our shipyards are steadily improving. If we then we shall be handicapped with wages double in our shipyards to those in British.

In the first half of 1914 ship plates cost in the United States about \$5 a ton less than similar plates cost in Great Britain. Ten years previously they were \$7 a ton higher in this country than in Great Britain. I assume that the cost difference in other steel building materials was about the same.

This country does not benefit by cheaper materials because the lower cost of steel is offset by the higher cost of labor. The lower export rates of the steel itself, as compared with domestic rates and domestic consumption prices, equalize cost.

The only way for us to build ships in this country as cheaply as they are built in other countries is for a demand for them to be made by the Government and the supply confined to the United States. We started in 1893, under President Arthur's administration, to build our new navy. At that time William E. Chandler of New Hampshire was Secretary of the Navy. A demand for ships was made for the new navy, and the supply was confined to the United States. We started in 1893, under President Arthur's administration, to build our new navy. At that time William E. Chandler of New Hampshire was Secretary of the Navy. A demand for ships was made for the new navy, and the supply was confined to the United States.

South Germany and the Prussians.
One of the many curious reports that have come to the world from Germany is that which represents the South Germans as irritated by the "weakness" of those in whom authority is now vested in Berlin.

That Prussians should be accused of weakness of any kind is singular enough; that the accusation should come from the South Germans is particularly surprising. The general understanding concerning Germany has been that from Prussia and by Prussians the wedding of the nation into an iron bound military machine was accomplished; that Prussians, through the application of carefully devised educational methods, wrought the South Germans into something approaching themselves in hardness; that the will to rule emanated from Berlin, and only with considerable difficulty was implanted in the more easy going southerners.

But now those transformed South Germans raise their voices against their teachers and rebuke them for vacillation and leniency. The Bavarians are urging Kiser-Eisenstein, their Prime Minister, to go to Berlin and restore order. "Opinion is hardening against the selection of Berlin as the meeting place of the new national assembly," not because the non-Prussians fear domination by the Prussians in its deliberations, but on account of the "weakness of the central government."

It would be a curious thing if the pupils should prove to have surpassed the masters in firmness, and Prussia should stand among the German States rebuked for its impotence and feebleness.

What is the task of the Peace Conference beside that which has been put upon LINCOLN M. GANNETT?

THE SILVER CHEVRON.

Further Objection to Dividing the Men of the Army.
To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: I had always supposed that to wear the United States uniform is a distinguished honor, regardless of what part of the world it has served in.

To create a class distinction between officers and men of the same grade by an advertisement on the uniform seems to be an unpardonable mistake. It is a gold medal to each soldier and sailor performing service requiring unusual daring and courage. If the uniform is to be one thing for Mexico, France and another for America, why not arrange to have the American flag constructed by many wonderful colors the degree of loyalty to the country, the amount of personal wealth, etc., of the owner.

For instance, those living on Pennsylvania avenue, the Back Bay district, Nob Hill, Lake Shore Drive, Euclid and Fifth avenue might be permitted to have gold stars on their lapels. Those less fortunate could have the flag arranged with green stripes instead of red, and for a certain politician from the middle West a flag made up of thirteen yellow stripes, the field in the upper left hand corner to be yellow, on which should rest forty-eight yellow stars.

This suggestion seems just as reasonable, and should be equally well received. CHARLES B. CASTLE, STAMFORD, Conn., January 1.

LOUIS THE STATESMAN.

He Solved All the World Problems Twenty-seven Years Ago.
To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: New that the Peace Conference will be in progress, a few ideas of an outsider might help for a new government to take the place of the innumerable ones in history—some of which had proved rather a failure.

There is a spark of hope in the air. Socialism does not seem to bear much to recommend its rather one-sided government. And already it has done in Germany. Bolshevism is impossible. I have never seen mention of it in any book. And surely to one among the illustrious in the highest places in any Government has seemed to have even thought of it.

We all are mere children at heart, as you well know. Even Napoleon had the child nature—namely, he wanted to possess everything within his reach. And he did. Yours truly desired to do everything. It was my child impulse to excel in all I did. I attained to my wish.

Now, to cut the matter short, the best government would be the nation, better said, the head of the nation, should be a patriarch—noble, unselfish, caring for the populace as though they were his children. This would do away with absolute rulership, which, as we have seen in history and in our own time, breeds revolution, unrest, insubordination, anarchy and all the other political and social quibbles, evils and consequent continual controversies, that do more harm than good to a community as a whole.

No, certainly, no world as yet with a little naturally so. When every man in a nation is content with conditions, with his fellow beings, and with himself, why would he ever think of destruction, conquest, "doing" a man, but true happiness and loving carelessness would be the order of the day. Indeed, Utopia come true.

The above vision I had already in my eighteen years. One poem had a brief outline of it. "For much is wrought where no one fears." In 1891 I wrote "Mammals," this long dramatic narrative play goes on to the end, it is a clear exposition of the entire subject.

Of course, it will take years before this new state of governing will arise out of the present chaos of twenty different ways to make stable the entire world government.

JUSTICE GOFF, 70, LEAVES THE BENCH

Tried Many Famous Cases During Service of 23 Years.
AIDED IRELAND'S CAUSE
Long a Virile Figure in Reform and Once Declined Nomination for Mayor.

At the opening of the first term of the new year in the Supreme Court to-day there will be missed the familiar personality of Justice John W. Goff, who after twenty-three years of judicial service has retired on account of having passed the age limit of 70 years.

Justice Goff, who will now take his place in the company of the eminent referees, came to this city as an emigrant at the age of 16, without money and practically without friends. He was born in county Wexford, Ireland, in 1847 and when a boy played with Charles Stewart Parnell. His father died before he was very old, but through an uncle he was able to continue his schooling for a few years, at the end of which time he decided to try his luck in this country. The first job he got was from A. T. Stewart, another Irishman who had come here much under the same circumstances.

While he was working in A. T. Stewart's store he drifted into the courts and was listening to the lawyers. He became a desire to try that profession, and he decided to study law. In those days he was something of an athlete. Boxing was his specialty and he was known as one of the best amateur sparring men in the city.

Aided John Boyle O'Reilly.
Justice Goff got a chance to study law in the office of Samuel C. Courtney and Parnell, who was something of an athlete. P. W. Pollock had formed the law firm of Goff & Pollock and speedily made a record for himself as a successful criminal lawyer. Always an enthusiastic Irishman, he took a deep interest in the fate of those suffering for political offenses in Ireland, and he was one of a committee which sought to effect the release of John Boyle O'Reilly, who had been transported to Australia by the British Government. The whaling bark Catalpa was chartered and sent to Australia to liberate O'Reilly, and he was brought to this city.

Justice Goff was a Democrat, and when Mr. Martin was elected District Attorney, Justice Goff was elected to the position of District Attorney. He had been a member of the Tammany committee, and in 1890 the County Democratic took him up and ran him for District Attorney against De Witt Clinton Nicol to succeed Col. Fellows. He was defeated after a hot campaign and had gone back to private practice when the Lexow investigation came on. Justice Goff should have been one of the Lexow committee was credited to Dr. Parkhurst, who had conceived an admiration for him during his campaign for the position of District Attorney.

Justice Goff practically named the entire work of the committee and the conclusion of its labors, the committee of seventy, formed to rescue the city from Tammany in consequence of the revelations, offered him the nomination in a brief letter in which he said that he could not think of accepting it unless every element in the city opposed to Tammany should indicate as such. He was the first choice for that office.

Following this nomination, the fusion elements unanimously chose him as the nominee for the position of District Attorney. He was elected and he was carried in on the landslide that elected Mayor Strong. Justice Goff followed up his election by introducing a bill which introduced a reform in the administration of the courts of General Sessions. The other judges protested and a great row resulted. A committee came down from Albany to investigate the matter. The committee and the sessions were almost as sensational as had been those of the Lexow committee. Recorder Goff took the stand and made a statement which was a masterpiece of judicial administration. The bill finally failed of passage.

Tried Many Famous Cases.
As Recorder and Supreme Court Justice, Justice Goff presided at many famous trials, including those of Walter Langemann against whom Barbara Aubrey was the principal witness, and Charles Albert T. Patrick, the first trials of Roland H. Molineux and Charles Becker and the trial of the four gunmen who killed Mayor William W. Wadsworth in the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

In 1913 efforts were made to unearth the birth records of Justice Goff in an attempt to show that he was then over the age limit. Justice Goff was born in 1847, and he was then 66 years of age. Justice Goff has one son, John W. Goff, Jr., and a daughter, a member of the Executive Statehood, who is known in her order as Sister Elizabeth H. Goff.

The Hero Dog.
To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: Under the heading "This Dog Sleeps in a Hero's Grave," THE SUN tells the story of the Great Dane Judge T. P. and of France he did with the American boys in France.

THE SUN CALENDAR.

For eastern New York, clearing and much colder to-day; fair and colder to-morrow; westerly winds.
For New Jersey, partly overcast and much colder to-day; fair to-morrow; westerly winds.
For northern New England, rain or snow, followed by clearing to-day; fair and colder to-morrow; westerly winds.
For southern New England, clearing and much colder to-day; fair and colder to-morrow; westerly winds.
For western New York, partly overcast and much colder to-day; fair and colder to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The center of the storm that was over the middle Mississippi Valley Tuesday night passed rapidly northward to Quebec, attended by general precipitation throughout the Great Central Valley, the region of the great lakes and the Atlantic and Gulf States.

The storm was heavy rain in the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys and Tennessee and Kentucky Tuesday night, and snow in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Michigan. The storm was heavy rain in the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys and Tennessee and Kentucky Tuesday night, and snow in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Michigan. The storm was heavy rain in the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys and Tennessee and Kentucky Tuesday night, and snow in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Michigan.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, except high and low water, are as follows:

Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Weather
Albany, N. Y.	32.0	W. 10	Clear
Boston, Mass.	31.8	W. 10	Clear
Chicago, Ill.	31.5	W. 10	Clear
Cleveland, Ohio	31.5	W. 10	Clear
Detroit, Mich.	31.5	W. 10	Clear
Indianapolis, Ind.	31.5	W. 10	Clear
Keokuk, Iowa	31.5	W. 10	Clear
London, Eng.	50.0	W. 10	Clear
Madison, Wis.	31.5	W. 10	Clear
Minneapolis, Minn.	31.5	W. 10	Clear
Missouri, Mo.	31.5	W. 10	Clear
New York, N. Y.	32.0	W. 10	Clear
Philadelphia, Pa.	32.0	W. 10	Clear
Pittsburgh, Pa.	32.0	W. 10	Clear
Portland, Me.	32.0	W. 10	Clear
Portland, Ore.	32.0	W. 10	Clear
San Francisco, Cal.	32.0	W. 10	Clear
St. Louis, Mo.	32.0	W. 10	Clear
St. Paul, Minn.	32.0	W. 10	Clear
Seattle, Wash.	32.0	W. 10	Clear
Washington, D. C.	32.0	W. 10	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.
The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the United States Weather Bureau, is shown in the annexed table.

Hour	Temperature	Hour	Temperature
8 A. M.	32.0	4 P. M.	32.0
9 A. M.	32.0	5 P. M.	32.0
10 A. M.	32.0	6 P. M.	32.0
11 A. M.	32.0	7 P. M.	32.0
12 M.	32.0	8 P. M.	32.0
1 P. M.	32.0	9 P. M.	32.0
2 P. M.	32.0	10 P. M.	32.0
3 P. M.	32.0	11 P. M.	32.0
4 P. M.	32.0	12 M.	32.0

EVENTS TO-DAY.
Brooklyn Club, luncheon, Hotel McAlpin.
Young Men's League, meeting, Hotel McAlpin.
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Declined Mayor's Nomination.
Justice Goff practically named the entire work of the committee and the conclusion of its labors, the committee of seventy, formed to rescue the city from Tammany in consequence of the revelations, offered him the nomination in a brief letter in which he said that he could not think of accepting it unless every element in the city opposed to Tammany should indicate as such. He was the first choice for that office.

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Tried Many Famous Cases.
As Recorder and Supreme Court Justice, Justice Goff presided at many famous trials, including those of Walter Langemann against whom Barbara Aubrey was the principal witness, and Charles Albert T. Patrick, the first trials of Roland H. Molineux and Charles Becker and the trial of the four gunmen who killed Mayor William W. Wadsworth in the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

In 1913 efforts were made to unearth the birth records of Justice Goff in an attempt to show that he was then over the age limit. Justice Goff was born in 1847, and he was then 66 years of age. Justice Goff has one son, John W. Goff, Jr., and a daughter, a member of the Executive Statehood, who is known in her order as Sister Elizabeth H. Goff.

COL. J. S. MALLORY RETIRES.
Had Been in Active Army Service for Forty-three Years.

Special Telegram to THE SUN:—Col. John S. Mallory, until recently commander of the camp, has been relieved from active service after forty-three years of military service. He was born in West Point in 1820, served in the campaign against the Sioux Indians and in the Boxer and Philippine campaigns. He was promoted to Major in the Inspector-General's office. As Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-first Infantry he had charge of Aguinaldo on several occasions. He was captured by Gen. Finley.

THE SUN CALENDAR.

For eastern New York, clearing and much colder to-day; fair and colder to-morrow; westerly winds.
For New Jersey, partly overcast and much colder to-day; fair to-morrow; westerly winds.
For northern New England, rain or snow, followed by clearing to-day; fair and colder to-morrow; westerly winds.
For southern New England, clearing and much colder to-day; fair and colder to-morrow; westerly winds.
For western New York, partly overcast and much colder to-day; fair and colder to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The center of the storm that was over the middle Mississippi Valley Tuesday night passed rapidly northward to Quebec, attended by general precipitation throughout the Great Central Valley, the region of the great lakes and the Atlantic and Gulf States.

The storm was heavy rain in the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys and Tennessee and Kentucky Tuesday night, and snow in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Michigan. The storm was heavy rain in the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys and Tennessee and Kentucky Tuesday night, and snow in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Michigan. The storm was heavy rain in the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys and Tennessee and Kentucky Tuesday night, and snow in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Michigan.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, except high and low water, are as follows:

Albany, N. Y.	72	70	30.00	Clear
Boston, Mass.	74	60	30.22	Clear
Chicago, Ill.	66	50	30.00	Clear
Cleveland, Ohio	70	32	29.84	Cloudy
Detroit, Mich.	74	60	29.85	Bain
Indianapolis, Ind.	74	60	30.00	Clear
Keokuk, Iowa	74	60	30.00	Clear
London, Eng.	60	48	29.78	Cloudy
Madison, Wis.	74	54	29.84	Clear
Minneapolis, Minn.	74	54	29.84	Clear
St. Paul, Minn.	74	50	30.06	Clear
St. Louis, Mo.	74	50	30.06	Clear
San Antonio, Tex.	43	54	30.16	Cloudy
San Francisco, Cal.	43	30	30.30	Clear
Seattle, Wash.	53	40	30.00	Clear
Wilmington, Del.	74	50	30.00	Clear
Yonkers, N. Y.	62	62	29.19	Cloudy

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

Barometer

Thermometer

Wind

Weather

29.95

72

S. E.

25.00

24

94

S. E.

94